

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**Office of Archives and History**  
**Department of Cultural Resources**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Robert M. Hanes House**

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, FY4203, Listed 8/28/2012

Nomination by Laura A. W. Phillips

Photographs by Laura A. W. Phillips, September 2010



Overall view



Garden and rear view of house

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

historic name Hanes, Robert M., House

other names/site number    N/A

street & number	140 North Stratford Road	not for publication	N/A
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city or town	Winston-Salem	vicinity	N/A
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state North Carolina      code NC    county Forsyth      code 067  zip code 27104
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### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this   X   nomination        request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property   X   meets        does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant        nationally   X   statewide        locally. (        See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
 State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official	Date
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State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register

See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the

National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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Hanes, Robert M., House  
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>garden</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>garden</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival  
                      
                    

### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
roof Slate  
walls BRICK  
WOOD  
other BRICK  
WOOD

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Hanes, Robert M., House  
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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Economics

Landscape Architecture

### Period of Significance

1927 – 1959

### Significant Dates

1927

1937

1959

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Hanes, Robert M.

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Keen, Charles Barton, architect

Shipman, Ellen Biddle, landscape architect

## Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Hanes, Robert M., House  
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County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** 2.48

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
1 17 565100 3994900  
2 \_\_\_\_\_

Zone Easting Northing  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian

organization N/A date March 18, 2012

street & number 637 North Spring Street telephone 336-727-1968

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27101

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## 12. Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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## Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Sandra Reid Reynolds

street & number 140 North Stratford Road telephone 336-724-0460

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



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### DESCRIPTION

#### Materials, cont'd.

**Other** - Cast stone  
Stucco

#### Summary and Setting

Located at 140 North Stratford Road in what is now referred to as the Buena Vista neighborhood of Winston-Salem, the Robert M. Hanes House faces east on a large, landscaped lot of 2.48 acres. The property consists of the 1926-1927 Georgian Revival-style house designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen, the garage of the same date, the ca. 1936 playhouse, and the landscape associated with the property. A brick wall runs along North Stratford Road marking the front of the property. An asphalt driveway enters the north end of the property from North Stratford Road, circles in front of the house, and returns to North Stratford Road at the property's south end. North of the house, the driveway branches off westward in a straight line to a small, paved parking area and the garage. A short driveway heads north from the parking area and exits the property onto Warwick Road. The driveway system appears on the 1926 map of Stratford Place (Plat Book 7, p. 20). Behind the house is a two-level formal garden designed by New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman and created in 1937. It includes two pools and a brick and lattice garden house. The remainder of the landscape includes lawns in front of the house and on the west side of the property, a chain-link fenced yard behind the garage, a vegetable garden area at the northwest corner of the property, and wooded areas that line the north and south side boundaries of the property.

**House**  
1926-1927

Contributing building

#### Exterior

*Unless otherwise noted, described features are original.*

The two-and-a-half-story, Georgian Revival-style Robert M. Hanes House has a formal composition and classical details. The masonry foundation and above-ground construction is reinforced with steel supports and beams. The house has Flemish-bond brick walls and a side-gable slate-shingled roof with a modillion cornice across the front and rear and cornice returns at each end. Interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise above each gable end. Across the

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front slope of the roof, three evenly spaced dormers have round-arched double-hung sash windows with a keystone detail at the top of the arched surround, side pilasters, and a gable roof with a molded cornice and cornice returns.

The main block of the house has a symmetrical five-bay façade with a central entrance flanked by two French doors on either side. The recessed entrance has a six-panel door topped by a leaded-glass transom with alternating circles and diamonds. Fluted pilasters flank the door and support a full classical entablature with a segmental-arched, modillion cornice. The French doors on either side of the entrance have two leaves, each with a paneled base and a vertical panel of eight window panes. A four-light transom carries across the top of the two leaves. Above each door is a round arch outlined with brick with a cast-stone keystone and base blocks. The semi-circular space filling the arch is stuccoed. On the second story of the façade, six-over-six sash windows with brick flat arches and wood sills line up above the first-story French doors. A double window is above the entrance. These are the only windows on the house that have brick flat-arch lintels. (The others have no defined lintels.) Across the brickwork of the façade, small spikes are set in the mortar joints. During the Hanes' ownership, their purpose was to train ivy to grow up the walls.

A one-story porch stretches across the south end of the house and extends several feet beyond it to the east and west. It has a floor laid with square-cut slate tiles set on the diagonal, Tuscan columns, a parapeted classical cornice, and a flat roof. The Tuscan columns are replacements dating from 2008, but are identical in design to the original columns. Two French doors from the living room open to the porch. The south end's second story has a central French door that opens to the roof deck from the master bedroom and a pair of flanking six-over-six sash windows. The attic half-story has a pair of six-over-six sash windows.

A one-story room projects from the northeast corner of the house. Thought originally to have been used as the breakfast room, it now serves as the sun porch. It features square Tuscan posts at the corners, Tuscan columns on the east side, a wood-paneled lower wall, and casement windows with transoms. The room has a classical cornice and, above that, a recessed parapet and a flat roof. Running along the frieze and down the southeast corner of the room are metal rods which, in earlier years, held wisteria. Behind the one-story room at the northeast corner of the house, two, two-story sections extend northward from the north end of the main block of the house. The first, directly behind the breakfast room/sun porch, extends northward several feet beyond the one-story room. It has six-over-six sash windows, a molded cornice, and a flat roof. West of this two-story section, the other two-story section projects several more feet to the north. Its gable roof is lower than the main roof, but has the same pitch and has a gable-end brick chimney. Its molded cornice has cornice returns at the gable end. The attic level of this section has a pair of four-light casement windows. The north wall of the second story has a pair of double-leaf casement windows. Each leaf has eight panes. The first story on the east side has a single six-over-six sash window. Along the east wall, concrete steps with a brick wall and a pipe

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railing at the top lead down to two basement doors. A one-story projection with a hipped roof extends northward from the north end of this two-story wing. The east third is brick, and the west two-thirds is an enclosed service porch. The brick section has a single six-light casement window. The service porch has a wood-paneled lower wall on the north and west sides, above which are double-leaf casement windows. At the northwest corner, the door to the service porch has a two-panel, wood, lower section and a twelve-light upper section.

The rear of the house is much more irregular than the façade. The two-story wing at the north end of the house has casement windows along the second story for the sleeping porch. Below this, a three-part window provides light to the kitchen. It has a central eight-over-eight sash window with a four-over-four sash window on either side. Immediately to the south is a wood-paneled door to the service hall with a three-light transom; south of the door is a narrow, casement bathroom window. Centered above this door and window on the second story is a six-over-six sash bathroom window. An interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the roof just south of this two-story section of the house. Near the center of the rear elevation is a gabled wing whose westward projection is slightly beyond the two-story north end of the house but much farther beyond the south end of the house. On the west side, its attic level has a pair of window-sized louvered vents. The second story has a three-part window with a central eight-over-eight sash flanked by a pair of four-over-four sash. Below it, on the first-story, is a nearly identical, but larger, three-part window with an eight-over-twelve center sash and flanking four-over-six sash. The south side of the rear wing features a six-over-six sash window at the second-story level and a double-leaf French door with transom on the first story. The French door is a recent replacement that is identical to the original, which had become greatly deteriorated. The remaining portion of the rear elevation – from the rear wing to the south-end porch – returns to some of the formality associated with the façade of the house, including the use of a modillion cornice. The center bay, aligned with the center hall of the house, has a three-part doorway on the first story composed of a central, double-leaf French door and flanking windows but no transom. Like the French door on the south side of the rear wing, this doorway is a recent replacement, but it was custom-made to be identical to the original doorway. Above it, at the interior stair landing, is a fancy Palladian window. The round-arched, keystone center section has a brick border and contains a nine-over-nine sash window with Gothic-arched muntins at the top. It is flanked by a pair of narrow two-over-two sash windows. Classical pilasters with a classical cornice border the side windows. To the south of this bay are two French doors with transoms on the first story and a pair of six-over-six sash windows on the second story. Although simpler than those on the front slope of the roof, two well-detailed, gabled dormers are on the rear roof slope along with a small, triangular, louvered vent near the roof ridge.



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### Interior

*As with the exterior, described interior features are original unless otherwise noted.*

### Overview

The interior of the Robert M. Hanes House is well detailed and remarkably well preserved, with very few changes, as described below. The main first-floor rooms are the most formal and elaborate in the house, as these are the areas seen by visitors. By contrast, the service wing at the northwest corner of the house and the second floor rooms are plainer, but are replete with practical features, including a multitude of closets and built-in storage cabinets. Except for the library walls, which are paneled pine, the walls and ceilings throughout the house are plastered. On the first story, the floors of the center hall, living room, dining room, library, and service hall are composed of a random-width mix of quarter-sawn and plain-sawn oak boards. All but the service hall floor have decorative wood pegs at the joints. After suffering water damage ca. 2000, the flooring of the east-west section of the service hall was replaced with identical oak flooring. The sun porch has a green tile floor. The floors on the second story have standard two-inch, plain-sawn oak boards that appear to have a walnut stain. Each room has an Art Deco-style Johnson Control System thermostat to regulate the heat, encased radiators, unusual brass toggle light switches in the main first-floor rooms, and brass (first floor) or glass (second floor) door knobs. Cornices in the center hall, living room, and dining room are plaster cast; those in the other rooms are wood. The house's seven bathrooms – one on the first floor, four on the second floor, one in the attic, and one in the basement for servants – all retain original fixtures, except for replacement toilet seats. All second-floor bathrooms retain their original green or blue tile floors. The floor tiles of the first-floor bathroom required replacement during Reynolds ownership. The tile floors in the butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry room, and service porch are also replacements, and the kitchen has been remodeled to suit modern needs.

### First Floor

The front entrance opens to a wide center hall, from which doors provide access to the living room, dining room, and library. At the rear of the hall, French doors with sidelights open to the terrace. A graceful stair with turned balusters, a molded handrail, curvilinear stair brackets, a paneled spandrel, and a spiral newel rises east to west on the south side of the rear half of the hall. The acorn-shaped, Czech crystal ceiling light fixture at the rear of hall is repeated on the second floor. An intricate cornice with acanthus and acorn-and-dart motifs and a fluted fascia carries around the center hall, along with a decorative chair rail that continues up the stair wall to the second floor. At the front of the hall, round-arched doorways with heavy,

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raised-panel doors open to the living room on the south and the dining room on the north. At the rear of the hall, doors to the living room on the south side and to the library and transverse service hall on the north side have classical crossetted architraves.

The living room stretches from the front of the house to the rear. The six French doors that open to the outside make the living room a light-filled space. Here the decorative details are slightly more restrained than in the hall. The walls have no chair rail. A heavily molded, dentiled cornice surrounds the room and shallow, stepped banding encircles the perimeter of the ceiling. At the center of the ceiling is a shallow, circular, plaster ceiling medallion with a concentric flower motif. The focal point of the living room is the delicately carved, Neo-classical marble mantel of the south wall fireplace. A guilloche band with alternating flower rosettes carries across the frieze above a beaded band. At the center of the frieze is an oval with a bouquet of carved flowers. The side pilasters are topped by acanthus consoles with trailing bellflowers. On the north and south walls of the living room are unusual Chinoiserie girondels – mirrored wall sconces – in the Chippendale style with an etched-glass oriental boat scene that stands out brilliantly with a pair of electric candles.

Across the hall, the dining room is a little less than half the size of the living room. It features a raised-panel wainscot, a molded cornice, and a ceiling treatment like that in the living room. At the north end of the room, the projecting fireplace has a wood mantel with a three-part frieze and a crossetted architrave. Black marble faces the firebox surround and the hearth. The dining room walls have fancy, oval, silver wall sconces, each with a pair of twisted, curvilinear crystal arms that hold electric candles encircled by cut-crystal drops. Most of the sconces retain necklace-like swags of cut-crystal beads.

East of the dining room fireplace, French doors open to the sun porch, originally the breakfast room. This room has a green tile floor and baseboard and is lined on the east and north sides by casement windows. A swinging door on the west wall opens to the butler's pantry.

At the west end of the center hall, on the north side, a door opens to the library. The feel of this room is very different from the other rooms in the house. Although the plastered ceiling has the same stepped banding found in the living and dining rooms, the walls are richly paneled with knotty, pumpkin-colored pine and have a wood cornice. The east wall and part of the north wall are lined with adjustable shelves atop raised-panel, double-door cabinets. The fireplace at the north end of the room has a wood mantel with a molded shelf, a pulvinated frieze with a central rectangular tablet, and a crossetted architrave. Both the hearth and the facing of the firebox surround are marble. Above the fireplace are two rare girondel sconces similar to those in the living room but oval in shape and with a well-detailed, etched-glass scene of a three-masted ship with sails and nets. West of the fireplace, a door opens to a half bath, which is also accessed by the rear service hall.

Between the library and the dining room, a door from the formal center hall opens to a long, narrow, transverse service hall that turns at a right angle at its north end to continue

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westward to a rear exit. The service hall has a molded chair rail and baseboard. Along the east wall, from south to north, is a closet, the plain service stair, a door beneath the stair to the basement, and a door to the butler's pantry. The south wall of the east-west section of the service hall has two closets and a door to the bathroom.

The large butler's pantry, located between the breakfast room/sun porch and the kitchen, has upper walls lined with shelving with glass-paned doors. Beneath the shelves are wood cabinets and drawers with brass hardware and dark wood countertops. Some of the cabinets on the east wall have pull-out drawers for linen storage, while the cabinets on the south wall have a pull-out shelf that provides additional work space. The east half of the south wall has taller cabinets that reach to the top of the glass-doored shelves. On the north wall, the wood countertop next to the sink is incised with lines that deepen as they approach the sink, forming a built-in drain board. It no longer serves its intended function, however, because the adjacent sink is a replacement of the original and is higher than the countertop. The replacement sink, itself, is of interest, because it connects to a Hot Point dishwasher, forming a single unit with an enameled-metal front and a stainless-steel sink, drain board, and back splash. The sink/dishwasher unit appears to date from the 1950s or early 1960s. On the narrow section of the west wall of the butler's pantry, between the doors to the service hall and the kitchen, is a built-in water fountain for filling pitchers and glasses. It has a concave back, a round-arched top, and a small, round sink to catch any spills.

The kitchen, located west of the butler's pantry, was completely remodeled for modern use in the 1970s and 1980s. The walls are lined with white wood cabinets and kitchen appliances, and in the center of the room is an angular island. An original circular exhaust fan remains high on the west wall.

From the northeast corner of the kitchen, a door opens to a narrow laundry room. From the northwest corner of the kitchen, a door opens to the service porch. The service porch retains its wood cabinets and a wood countertop along the east wall, but the small, stainless-steel sink set into the counter is a recent replacement. The north and west walls are filled with casement windows.

### Second Floor

The center hall stair rises gracefully to the second floor, the handrail ramped at every directional turn. At the midway stair landing, a large Palladian window provides both light and classical formality. The decorative chair rail that follows the stair continues around the second-floor stair landing, as does a heavily-molded cornice. Otherwise, the treatment of the second floor detailing is much simpler than that of the first floor. The second floor, while remaining refined in its simplicity, consists of a collection of highly practical spaces for sleeping, bathing, dressing, and storing. Here there are low baseboards and more narrow cornice moldings, and

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doors are six-paneled with glass knobs and simple molded surrounds. There are four bedrooms – three across the front of the house and one on the rear – and four bathrooms. Bedroom mantels are wood, but with marble hearths and firebox surrounds. They feature a frieze with three panels and carved medallions at either end, along with fluted side pilasters that taper from top to bottom. Several of the rooms have wall sconces that are simpler than those on the first floor and of varied design. The transverse hall contains the service stair to the attic. A sleeping porch is located at the northwest corner of the second floor.

Perhaps the most distinctive features of the second floor are its bathrooms and storage spaces. The bathrooms all retain their original fixtures – bathtubs, pedestal sinks, and toilets. The master bath also has a shower with a glass and stainless steel door bordered by square blue tiles. Bathroom floors are covered with square or hexagonal blue or green tiles that rise to form baseboards. Walls are white tiled. Dressing rooms that are adjacent to the bathrooms have one or more walls that are lined with built-in drawers and other storage cabinets. Opening from the east side of the transverse hall are a large, walk-in linen closet and a small work closet.

### Attic

Reached by the service stair, the attic is finished with wood floors and plaster walls and ceilings. It consists of a large room that spans the main block of the house. A smaller room is located above the butler's pantry at the north end of the attic. Within the projecting rear space are a small bathroom and a small room for storage and a fan apparatus. The only unfinished room is the attic space above the kitchen, where the roof is lower than the main roof.

### Basement

A partial basement that is approximately half the length of the house has riveted-steel supports. It is reached from both an interior stair from the first-floor service hall and an exterior stair at the north end of the house. The stair from the service hall has a steel pipe railing and opens to a large central room. Basement walls are brick and floors are concrete. At the west end of the center room, a vault door opens to a storage room for wine or other valuables. Northeast of the interior stair, a five-panel wood door opens to the furnace room, which is several steps lower than the main floor. An exterior entrance with a replacement door also opens to the furnace room. Another basement space has a pair of coal chutes from the north end of the house and a built-in incinerator. At the southeast corner of the main basement room, a five-panel wood door enters a secondary room that houses both a servants' bathroom with a wall sink and wood toilet stall and two pressure tanks – presumably grease traps – for handling coagulant waste. A wood coat rack runs along the north wall of this room. Adjacent to the servants' bathroom on the north is another five-panel wood door that opens from the main basement room to a storage

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room with wood shelves. At the northeast corner of the basement is a wash room. Along the north wall is a long, meta, utility sink that is divided into three sections. At the southwest corner of the room, a five-panel wood door opens to a small closet. A replacement door at the room's northwest corner opens to the outside stair.

### Garage 1926-1927

Contributing building

The garage stands northwest of the house. It is a one-and-one-half-story, Flemish-bond brick structure with a slate-shingle, side-gable roof that is detailed with a molded cornice and cornice returns at the gable ends. The main (south) three bays were built at the same time as the house, 1926-1927. Frank Hanes, who was seven years old when his family moved into the house, believes that the entire garage was built at that time. However, both documentary evidence (the 1926 plat of Stratford Place and the 1928 Sanborn Map) and physical evidence suggest that it was built in two phases. The north bay of the garage appears to have been built after the original construction, but perhaps not long after. Both the 1926 plat and the 1928 Sanborn map depict a symmetrical structure with a one-story room projecting from the center of the west side. The present garage is one-bay longer to the north than to the south and the brickwork of that northern bay, though it is also laid in Flemish bond, is clearly different from that of the rest of the building.

The garage faces east and is four bays wide. The south three bays have a row of three metal tilt doors, which are probably replacements of the originals. The northernmost bay has a double-leaf door, each leaf having a wood-paneled lower half and a nine-light upper half. Long, metal, strap hinges are found at the top, bottom, and center of the doors. Four inset gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows are evenly spaced along the east slope of the roof. The west slope has only two dormers, like those on the front except that they are not inset. One is in the center of the south three bays, while the other is in the north bay. The north bay of the west side (rear) of the garage has a six-panel door. A one-story, shed-roofed room projects westward from the center of the garage's south three bays. It has a door with wood panels in the lower half and nine lights in the upper half that is similar to the vehicular doors on the north bay of the east side (front) of the garage. Casement windows flank the projecting room. Each end of the garage has a pair of eight-light casement windows on the first floor and a six-over-six sash window that lights the upper half story. A triangular louvered vent is in the peak of each gable end. An interior brick chimney rises just west of the roof ridge at either end of the south three bays. A paneled door near the west corner of the south elevation opens to a stair that rises to the three rooms plus bath in the upper half story where the Hanes's cook lived. (These rooms were not accessible to the consultant.) The interior of the main level of the garage consists of one large space within the south three bays and another, smaller, space in the north bay.

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### Playhouse

Contributing building

Ca. 1936

The playhouse stands immediately north of the garage and faces west. It was built for Anne Hanes, daughter of Robert and Mildred Hanes, around 1936. The one-story frame structure has German siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a rear chimney, and four-over-four sash windows on the west, north, and south sides. The three-bay façade's center entrance is sheltered by a small gabled porch with square support posts. The interior was not accessible for viewing.

### Landscape

Contributing site

1926-1937

The landscape of the Hanes House consists of several sections. East of the house is a broad lawn located within the brick wall that runs along North Stratford Road and the circular driveway. Several of its original trees have died over the years, but there is a wooded area along the east edge of the lawn, just within the brick wall, and other wooded areas are found along the north and south sides of the property outside the curved drive. Currently, a small garden with rose bushes and crepe myrtles is located within the curve of the driveway across from the front entrance of the house. The Flemish-bond brick wall at the front of the property, built at the same time as the house, is approximately three-and-one-half feet tall and has a flagstone coping. Posts approximately seven feet tall stand at each entrance to the circular driveway. Statuary lions atop the entrance posts were added during the Reynolds' ownership.

Northwest of the house, the landscape is more service oriented. Stretching westward from the service porch at the northwest corner of the house to the garage is a recently installed vinyl lattice fence. West of the garage, a chain link fence encloses a large dog yard. West of the dog yard is an area sometimes used for a vegetable garden.

South of the house, a long east-west lawn runs from the driveway to the rear of the property. It is lined on the south by a curvilinear stretch of English ivy and a border of trees of different types. A chain link fence runs along the rear of the property.

Although the original, general landscaping is believed to have been designed by Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas Sears as part of the 1926 Stratford Place development, the landscape of greatest significance is the garden that runs from the rear of the house westward to the garden house at the rear of the property. Designed by New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman in 1937, it retains its original plan and structural features and some of the plantings.



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Adjacent to the rear of the house, a relatively narrow flagstone terrace runs from the south porch to the projecting rear wing. It was probably built at the same time as the house. Shipman's plan begins with a greatly expanded terrace. It is paved with large flagstones of different sizes, many of which are now broken and/or buckled due to the encroaching roots of a pair of enormous pin oaks. At the center of the terrace is an octagonal pool, currently covered with a plywood lid to prohibit the growth of mosquitoes. Small flower beds are arranged asymmetrically around the pool and contain hostas, day lilies, and in the spring, such flowers as narcissus and jonquils. Southeast of the pool, and closer to the house, is a small, brick-bordered, flower bed with hostas surrounded by liriopse. Originally it was the site of a flowering tree.

The terrace opens westward between two huge oak trees to the center of the garden, a roughly rectangular lawn with curved corners bordered by large boxwoods. Several weeping cherry and other flowering trees once stood in this area, but they do not survive. The garden's focal point is the fish pool in the center of the lawn. The roughly rectangular pool has long, narrow ends extending to the east and west and a center section that is about one foot wider to the north and south. The pool is bordered by intermixed liriopse, yellow day lilies, and roses.

Although the garden retains its structural features, some of the plantings have changed over the years. Shipman's planting plan shows a multitude of flowers throughout the garden. Whether all of these were actually planted is not known. Photos from 1938 and the late 1940s show more flowering bushes and trees than flowers. Originally, most of the boxwoods were small and the lawn around the pool was large. Today, the lawn has diminished in size, largely because the boxwoods have become very large and have taken over much more space, replacing many of the flowers. Still, the boxwoods help create the feeling of privacy, which was one of Shipman's goals in a garden.

Brick walks lead short distances out from the north and south sides of the central lawn. On the north side, the walk terminates in an intimate sitting area. Here, the bricks are laid in a basketweave pattern with a central square of a diagonal crossing of bricks infilled with small square bricks. On the south side, the walk leads to the long east-west brick walk that borders the south side of the garden. At the crossing of the two walks, a square area of bricks is laid in the same pattern as the square within the sitting area on the north side of the garden.

From the west end of the central lawn, stone steps and a low stone wall lead to a raised section of the garden. Like the central garden area, the upper garden features a lawn. A rectangle set perpendicular to the central lawn, it is surrounded by brick walks and a combination of boxwoods, roses, and day lilies. Low brick walls border the north and south sides of the upper garden, and a taller, stepped-brick wall runs along the west end of the garden and also forms the rear wall of the garden house.

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Garden House  
1937

Contributing building

The garden house serves as the western terminus of the Shipman-designed garden and is in a direct line of sight from the house, the octagonal terrace pool, and the long rectangular garden pool. The narrow rectangular building has a brick tile floor, a rear brick wall, a broad gable roof, and walls composed of classical posts and decorative lattice infill. Both gable ends are filled with plain lattice and central round arches. The garden house provided the “outdoor room” that Shipman so loved to include in her gardens. Long brick walks laid in a basketweave pattern lead from either side of the garden house eastward to the terrace of the Robert M. Hanes House.

### Integrity Statement

Overall, the Robert M. Hanes property is well preserved and remarkably little-altered. The house has had only a few minor changes in addition to the remodeled kitchen, as described above, so that the Charles Barton Keen design remains clear. Judging from the 1926 plat of Stratford Place, the construction plan for the Ellen Shipman-designed garden, and the 1938 and late 1940s garden photographs, the outbuildings and landscape associated with the house have remained largely the same. Changes to the rear garden consist primarily of the growth of the boxwoods and the loss of some of the flowering trees, as described above. However, the garden retains its original spatial relationship with the house, topography, plan, circulation system of brick walkways, brick and stone walls, water features, garden house, and many of its plantings. Thus, the Robert M. Hanes property retains a very high degree of integrity in terms of its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Architect/Builder, cont'd.

Sears, Thomas W.

#### Summary

Winston-Salem was the largest city in North Carolina during the 1920s, a time when it experienced unprecedented economic growth. Many men of stature in industry, commerce, and other fields contributed to this boom, and many fortunes were made. One result of this prosperity was the construction of a multitude of fine, architect-designed residences and other buildings in the city, most of which survive to tell the story of this golden period in Winston-Salem's history. It was within this milieu that Robert M. Hanes built his house at 140 North Stratford Road. Hanes was among those illustrious men – including many from his own family – who helped Winston-Salem achieve success and shaped the direction of its future. And yet, his particular contributions to his city, North Carolina, and even to his country elevate him to a position of singular importance.

Across North Stratford Road from the Robert M. Hanes House stands State Highway Marker J-86. Erected by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in 1988, it states, in part, "ROBERT M. HANES, 1890-1959, Banker. Economic advisor to post-World War II Europe. A founder of the Research Triangle Park." In shorthand form, the marker sets forth Hanes's significant contributions.

The Robert M. Hanes House meets criterion B for listing in the National Register in the area of Economics for its association with Hanes throughout the years of his accomplishments. The period of significance spans the years from 1927, when construction of the house was completed, to 1959, the year of Hanes's death at age sixty-eight. Hanes's role as president of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company for twenty-five years – from the difficult days of the Great Depression through the years of growth and expansion after World War II, shaped the future of the banking industry in Winston-Salem and North Carolina. During those years, Wachovia's deposits grew from \$40 million to \$400 million, and the bank became the largest between Philadelphia and Dallas. Working with the American Bankers Association, and especially while its president in 1939, Hanes made an indelible mark on the nation's economic practices. In 1949, President Truman appointed Hanes chief of the Belgium-Luxembourg Mission of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) and later, Director of Economic Affairs for West Germany and chief of the ECA mission there. His role in the implementation of the Marshall Plan helped restore German production and trade and thus economic stability in post World War II Europe. As Chairman of the Research Triangle Committee during the mid 1950s, Hanes was a

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guiding force in the early development of what became the nationally, if not internationally, renowned Research Triangle Park, which has had a lasting impact on North Carolina's economy. In 1965, less than a decade after Robert M. Hanes's death, *The State* magazine labeled him "the most competent North Carolinian of his generation."

Although Robert M. Hanes made significant contributions to economics at the national and, even, international levels, it appears that through his role in banking and as a founder of Research Triangle Park, his strongest impact in economics was at the state and local levels. Thus, the Robert M. Hanes House is being nominated for statewide significance.

Robert M. Hanes chose prominent Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen to design a house for his property at 140 North Stratford Road. The Georgian Revival-style house that Keen designed for Hanes was both commodious and elegant, and it remains well-preserved and little-altered.

In 1937, ten years after the house was completed, Hanes hired prominent New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman (1869-1950) to design a garden for his property, and it is for this garden that the Robert M. Hanes House meets Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture. In 1933, *House and Garden* magazine labeled Shipman the "dean of American women landscape architects," and at her death in 1950, *The New York Times* called her "one of the leading landscape architects of the United States." Shipman designed a variety of garden types, but the best of her designs were characterized by domesticity, intimacy, romantic seclusion, and lush flower beds. She preferred simplicity of design and stressed a well-defined plan and a strong relationship between house and garden. Emphasizing the private world of the garden, Shipman enclosed her gardens in some way and often included an outdoor room and secluded spots with seating for reflection and conversation. The garden at the Robert M. Hanes House reflects Shipman's design aesthetic by exhibiting many of the features she typically employed: an axial layout with a short vista, small lawns, a terrace, near symmetry, multiple levels, well-defined paths, walls, pools in a variety of shapes, a garden house, and a secluded seating area. The garden at the Robert M. Hanes House is one of eleven of record that Shipman designed for Winston-Salem patrons, particularly members of the Hanes family, from the late 1920s through the mid 1940s. However, of these, only four, including the garden at the Robert M. Hanes House, survive largely intact.

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### Historical Background and Economic Context:

#### Robert March Hanes (1890-1959)

Robert March Hanes was born September 22, 1890, the fifth of John Wesley and Anna Hodgin Hanes's eight children. As a child, he attended the West End School in Winston-Salem and then spent his high school years at Woodberry Forest School in Virginia. In 1912 he graduated with honors from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree in 1945. After his years in Chapel Hill, Hanes studied in 1912-1913 at the Harvard University School of Business Administration (Gatton, 27-28).

Hanes started his career in business in 1913, when he became secretary-treasurer of Winston-Salem's Crystal Ice Company. On July 3, 1917, he married Mildred Borden. Their marriage produced two children, Sarah Anne Hanes Willis and Frank Borden Hanes. Hanes's business career and personal life were interrupted in 1917, when he entered military service to do his part in World War I. He served in France, where, as a captain in the 113<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, he saw action at St. Mihiel, the Argonne, and with the First and Second Armies. He was discharged as a major at the completion of the war (Gatton, 27-28).

Upon returning to Winston-Salem in 1919, Hanes joined Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, where he was to make an indelible mark on Winston-Salem and the banking world. In 1920 he became a vice-president at the bank, and for several years thereafter, he served as a loan officer, after which he was elected administrative vice-president, working closely with Wachovia's president, Colonel Francis H. Fries. When Fries died in 1931, Hanes was elected the bank's president. For the next twenty-five years, he served as an innovative and aggressive banker identified with the expansion and growth of Wachovia and, by the late 1940s, the bank had become the largest in the Southeast. Starting off in the depths of the Great Depression, Hanes's strong leadership kept Wachovia solvent when so many banks failed. Under Hanes, Wachovia loaned money where it was most needed, thereby helping many area businesses survive those difficult years. While other banks were working to avoid cutbacks and layoffs, Hanes initiated a management training program at Wachovia. He hired twelve outstanding college graduates and developed them as managers. Two of these – John F. Watlington and Archie K. Davis – succeeded Hanes as presidents of Wachovia. During a time when bank "runs" became common at other institutions, Hanes used some fairly unorthodox strategies to instill confidence in Wachovia's customers. For example, he once took a suitcase full of cash to a Wachovia office and opened it on a table in the lobby to show customers that the bank still had money. Hanes's strategies worked, and while Wachovia could not escape some setbacks in deposits and earnings, it was, nevertheless, able to weather the Great Depression without touching its reserves. On March 5, 1933, after a month-long run on many banks in the country, President Roosevelt declared an unprecedented, nationwide Bank Holiday that shut down the

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banking system. On March 12, the evening before banks reopened, Roosevelt used his first Fireside Chat to inform Americans that only sound banks would be licensed by the U.S. Treasury to reopen. Wachovia was one of the first banks in the Southeast to resume full operations after the Bank Holiday (Gatton, 27-28; *Wachovia*, 8-9, Fries et al., 249; Silber, 19).

After the Depression, Hanes's primary goal as Wachovia's president was to develop the bank's resources to a level that could support the capital and financing needs of North Carolina's industries. Before this time, these industries largely had to seek investment capital from banks in the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states. Eventually, Hanes was able to achieve this goal: before his retirement in 1956, Wachovia could lend more than \$1 million to a single customer. Hanes pushed for greater efficiency at Wachovia, which he achieved, in part, by making use of the latest inventions in banking equipment. He looked upon credit as a product to be merchandised, and to that end, he assigned the bank's lending officers the responsibility of making calls to solicit business, an approach that many at the time considered to be below the dignity of bankers. However, his new marketing techniques worked for the benefit of both the bank and its customers (*Wachovia*, 9-11).

After World War II, during which Wachovia was a major lender to industries, the bank under Hanes's direction redoubled its efforts at expansion. New branch offices were opened, and existing facilities were enlarged and modernized. It was during this period that drive-up teller windows, the latest in banking convenience, were installed in many of Wachovia's branch offices. In addition, the bank increased its portfolio of services, such as a new mortgage loan service that helped to meet the credit needs of builders. A time payment department – a banking first – was also established in 1945 to provide consumer installment credit for the purchase of automobiles, home improvements, and other personal needs. This innovation meant that the loan business that had been leaving North Carolina for credit agencies based in other parts of the nation could now stay within the state to enhance its own economic growth. During the last ten years of Hanes's service as Wachovia's president, the bank's Trust Department grew steadily, more than doubling its assets under management to exceed \$510 million – the largest of any bank in the South. Having become, in 1941, the first bank in North Carolina to manage pension and profit-sharing plans, by 1956 Wachovia was administering 167 plans representing over \$85 million in assets under management (*Wachovia*, 12-14).

During his twenty-five-year tenure as Wachovia's president, Robert Hanes oversaw substantial progress. Deposits climbed from \$40 million to \$406 million and loans from \$22 million to \$240 million, while total capital resources in 1956 exceeded \$522 million. Not only did Wachovia's network of offices grow to encompass ten North Carolina cities, but the bank became the largest between Philadelphia and Dallas and the forty-ninth largest in the nation (*Wachovia*, 15).

As much as Hanes did to develop Wachovia Bank into a major financial institution, his banking, financial, and business skills did not stop there. In 1931, the year that he became



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president of Wachovia, Hanes also became president of the North Carolina Bankers Association. To help banks weather the Depression, he was instrumental in the development of the National Credit Association, the forerunner of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In 1939 Hanes was elected president of the American Bankers Association – the first North Carolinian to serve in that capacity. Prior to his term, the ABA had functioned primarily as a group that met once a year. Hanes, however, envisioned the association in much more active terms. He saw its potential for strengthening the banking industry by providing assistance in research, education, financial analysis, and technology, and to this end, he traveled across the nation during his presidency to promote a \$750,000 fund that would help accomplish these goals. In 1945 Hanes was elected president of the Association of Reserve City Bankers. Additionally, he was accorded the high honor of being offered the presidency of New York's Chase National Bank (later Chase Manhattan Bank). Hanes declined this offer, preferring to stay in Winston-Salem at the helm of Wachovia. Some consider this the best thing he ever did for his city and state (Gatton, 27-28; *Wachovia*, 11-13; Frank Hanes Interview).

Hanes's interests and influence extended beyond banking. In addition to his role at Wachovia, he served on the board of directors of many major corporations. Among these were Southern Railway, P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Hanes Dye and Finishing, Colonial Stores, Borden Manufacturing Company, Carolina Power and Light Company, Security Life and Trust, Thomasville Chair, Chatham Manufacturing Company, Ecusta Paper, Piedmont Publishing Company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, and State Capital Life Insurance.

As a civic leader, his accomplishments were also extensive. Hanes served in the North Carolina General Assembly – elected to the House in 1929 and 1931 and to the Senate in 1933. He was on the board of the North Carolina State Sanatoriums. In 1946-47 he helped organize the Business Foundation of The University of North Carolina, serving two years as its president. He helped establish the North Carolina Citizens Association. He was appointed to the State Education Commission in 1948, and four years later he was named to the Board of Conservation and Development, where he served as chairman of the Commerce and Industry Division. Nationally, he was district chairman of the Federal Committee for Economic Development, adviser to the finance section of the Navy Department's Office of Procurement and Materiel, and chairman of the finance department committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Hanes also served on national committees of the Community Chest of America, and at various times, he was the head of numerous civic organizations in Winston-Salem. Being well educated himself, Hanes had a strong interest in education, and he was a trustee of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Morehead Foundation, Salem College, and Winston-Salem Teachers College (later Winston-Salem State University) (Gatton, 27-28; Marker J-86 Essay).

Hanes's knowledge and many accomplishments in the realm of banking and business did not go unnoticed. A high point of his career – and his service to his country – was the role he played in the implementation of the Marshall Plan in post-World War II Europe. In April 1949,

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President Harry Truman appointed him chief of the Belgium-Luxembourg Mission of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA). His charge was to help restore economic stability to post-war Europe. After six months in Brussels, Hanes was named Director of Economic Affairs for West Germany, chief of the ECA Mission at Frankfurt, and Economic Advisor to the High Commissioner for Germany. In that capacity, he had ambassador rank status and worked closely with Konrad Adenauer, W. Averell Harriman, and Henry Morgenthau, among others (Marker J-86 Essay; Gatton, 27-28; *Wachovia*, 13-14; *The New York Times*, September 6, 1949). Retired General Lucius D. Clay, the former commander of the United States Forces in Europe, said that Hanes's new assignment was "the key job in Europe today." He continued, "West German recovery is essential for [the] recovery of Germany as a nation. Germany remains the key industrial point of Europe, and until it is placed on a sound economic and trade basis, no part of Europe will experience recovery. Hanes has taken over the supervision of foreign trade and foreign exchange for Western Germany. It's the key problem and the key job" (*The Charlotte Observer*, October 12, 1949; *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, January 13, 1956).

In an address to a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee on February 27, 1950, Hanes laid out the work being done by the ECA at that time to help restore economic stability in post-war Germany. To help increase agricultural production, technical assistance programs were aiding in the spread of knowledge of modern farming techniques and funds were being made available for the reclamation of land and for investment in farm machinery. ECA funds were helping to alleviate the shortage of long-term capital that was retarding the rebuilding of industrial plants and the rehabilitation and modernization of equipment. An extensive housing program was being financed in part by ECA funds. Attention was being given to tourism, an important dollar-earning trade. Numerous experts in a variety of fields were being brought into Germany to teach German industrialists, trade union representatives, and farmers the most modern production techniques. An effort was being made to open new markets for western German exports and at the same time provide the foreign exchange needed to finance heavy imports in food and raw materials (Hanes, 4-6). Hanes's strong business acumen helped him oversee these and other efforts to restore Germany.

What began as a one-year assignment extended to 1951, after which Hanes returned to Winston-Salem and resumed his post as president of Wachovia Bank. In recognition of the stature to which Hanes had grown in national and international affairs, the Chamber of Commerce and various civic clubs in Winston-Salem honored him with a banquet at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, at which he was proclaimed "Our First International Citizen." According to an editorial in the *Winston-Salem Journal*, "Under his [Hanes's] advice and direction the ECA scored a remarkable success in restoring German production and trade – a feat which now makes it possible for Western Germany, despite the devastation of the invasion, to stand on almost equal footing economically with other European countries less ravished by war. Through his ECA accomplishments, Mr. Hanes has made manifest to the world what his home folks have

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long known – the fact that he was one of the outstanding economic leaders in the world today” (*Winston-Salem Journal*, January 15, 1951).

Robert Hanes retired as president of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company in 1956. However, his work was not over. A year earlier, he had become actively involved in the organization and development of Research Triangle Park when Governor Luther H. Hodges named him chairman of the Governor’s Research Triangle Committee, later formalized as the Research Triangle Committee, Inc. In the mid-1950s, North Carolina’s per capita income was one of the lowest in the nation, the state’s economy was dominated by low-wage manufacturing industries, and the state was facing a serious “brain drain,” as many of the state’s college graduates were leaving in search of better jobs elsewhere. Seeking to reverse these trends, the committee of government, university, and business leaders worked to establish a model for research, innovation, and economic development at a place where educators, researchers, and businesses could work as collaborative partners. By doing this, the founders hoped to boost the lagging economy of North Carolina and the region and increase the opportunities for the state’s citizens. The vision was to provide a ready physical infrastructure that would attract research-oriented companies. The ideal location for this was the triangular area whose vertices were formed by (then) North Carolina State College, the University of North Carolina, and Duke University. As Chairman of the Research Triangle Committee, Robert Hanes served as a guiding force during the earliest development of what evolved into Research Triangle Park. On January 9, 1959, the name of the Research Triangle Committee was changed to the Research Triangle Foundation of North Carolina, and the directors elected Hanes as chairman of the board. That same day, Governor Hodges announced that a fund of more than \$1.4 million had been assured for the Research Triangle project and that an additional \$300,000 had been raised for the Foundation’s administration building, which was to be named in Hanes’s honor. The funds were to be used for three purposes: to establish the Research Triangle Institute to do contract research for business, industry, and government; to construct the Robert M. Hanes Building; and to acquire the land assembled by Karl Robbins for the venture (Link, *Generosity of Spirit*, 27, 33-34, 73-74; Research Triangle Park; Munger, “Research Triangle”; Gatton, 28).

Growth at Research Triangle Park came slowly in the early years. However, in May 1959, Chemstrand announced that it would build a chemical fiber research facility, becoming the first major company to locate at Research Triangle Park. The Chemstrand building was dedicated on February 1, 1961 (Link, *Generosity of Spirit*, 78-79). Despite the arrival of Chemstrand to the Park, the first half of the 1960s was sobering. The turning point came in 1965, when several major organizations committed to the Research Triangle. On January 6, the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare announced that it would build its \$70 million Environmental Health Services Center (now known as the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences) at the Park. On April 14, IBM officials announced that the company would locate a 600,000-square-foot research facility on 400 acres in the Park. With

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these tenants, Research Triangle Park achieved national visibility. Soon, other companies and organizations, both large and small, took their places at the Park (Link, *Generosity of Spirit*, 87, 90-91).

Today, having succeeded well beyond the founders' imaginations, Research Triangle Park is home to more than 180 organizations that employ more than 44,000 individuals on its 7,000-acre campus. It is perhaps the best known and most successful university-related research park in the United States, if not in the world (Link, *From Seed to Harvest*, dust jacket; Valdecanas, E-mail).

Robert Hanes died on March 10, 1959, before the building that was to bear his name could be constructed. At the dedication ceremony of the Robert M. Hanes Memorial Building on December 16, 1960, Governor Hodges spoke of the role Hanes had played in the early development of Research Triangle Park. Of Hanes, the governor said that "his was the guiding and leading mind and spirit that gave cohesion to the efforts of all of us involved in the Triangle. His was the push that kept us continually moving – moving ahead. His was the assurance that the Triangle ideas have great validity" (*Winston-Salem Journal*, December 17, 1960). Hodges added that Hanes knew science was a key element in North Carolina's industrial progress. "He acted with force and vigor on this knowledge by leading in the beginning and development of the Research Triangle" (*Winston-Salem Sentinel*, December 16, 1960).

Robert Hanes continued to receive accolades after his death. Upon receiving news of his demise, the North Carolina General Assembly adjourned for the day in his memory, but not before resolutions were passed in both the House and the Senate in his honor. Governor Hodges proclaimed that with the death of Robert Hanes, North Carolina had lost one of its most valued and best loved citizens. "He has left to us a great legacy in public service of high order," stated Hodges. Newspaper editorials around the state praised Hanes for his public service and many accomplishments. In 1965 *The State* magazine made what was, perhaps, the strongest statement possible about Hanes, calling him "the most competent North Carolinian of his generation" (Marker J-86 Essay; Hunter, "Gov. Hodges Pays Tribute to Hanes").

### The Property at 140 North Stratford Road and the House

By the mid 1920s, Robert Hanes was not only a vice-president of Wachovia Bank, but in working closely with Wachovia's president, Francis Fries, he was clearly being groomed for a higher position. As with many others of Winston-Salem's elite, he apparently decided it was time to move from Forsyth Street in Winston-Salem's West End neighborhood to the newly developing suburbs where the lots were larger.

On August 15, 1924, widow Anna H. Hanes and her children and their spouses – the heirs of John Wesley Hanes – conveyed multiple tracts of land from Hanes's estate to Wachovia

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Bank and Trust Company. Among these, Tract 3 was just over forty-three acres and was located on the west side of Stratford Road between Shallowford Road (now West First Street/Country Club Road) on the south and Georgia Avenue on the north, extending westward past what is now Roslyn Road. Although the deed gives reference to an August 1924 survey of the property by civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe, the recorded plat is dated May 1926. Labeled "Map of Stratford Place" it shows a planned development of tree-lined streets and four already-constructed houses. Along Stratford Road four large lots contain the well-delineated – and labeled – houses of Thurmond Chatham, Robert M. Hanes, B. S. Womble, and Dr. Fred M. Hanes, including their driveways, garages, and other site features. (The 1924 deed excludes the lot at the northwest corner of Stratford and Warwick roads, which had been sold to B. S. and Edith Womble in March 1923.) The lower left corner of the plat bears the names of C. E. Ellerbe, Civil Engineer, and Thomas W. Sears, landscape architect. Sears was probably responsible for the curvilinear design of some of the streets, the trees lining the streets, a small park at the north end of the development, and the general landscaping of trees, shrubs, and lawns associated with each of the houses (Deed Book 239, pages 8-9; Plat Book 7, page 20).

On April 28, 1926, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company sold a 4.18-acre lot of the above-described property to R. M. and Mildred B. Hanes. Located at the southwest corner of North Stratford and Warwick roads, the lot extended westward to Arden Avenue (now Arbor Road). The date of the deed and the date of the Stratford Place plat (May 1926) suggest that Robert Hanes began construction of his house immediately (Deed Book 275, pages 52-53).

Of the four houses shown on the Map of Stratford Place, three belonged to Hanes siblings – Robert M. Hanes, his brother Fred M. Hanes, and his sister Ruth Hanes Chatham. Along with the home of B. S. Womble, all were designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen. (Deed Book 275, p. 52; Plat Book 7, p. 20; Smith, Database of Keen Houses; *Durham Morning Herald*, March 20, 1927).

Robert Hanes's choice of Charles Barton Keen as his architect suited his social and economic status well. Prior to coming to Winston-Salem, Keen had designed numerous suburban residences and country estates for prominent businessmen and manufacturers on Philadelphia's exclusive Main Line. His work appeared regularly in popular and professional publications of the time, including the first article in the first issue of *House and Garden* in 1901. Keen's work in North Carolina began in 1912, when Katharine Smith Reynolds, wife of tobacco magnate R. J. Reynolds, commissioned Keen to design a large "bungalow" and village of support buildings at Reynolda, their country estate on the outskirts of Winston-Salem (Smith, Book Proposal).

Having obtained the Reynolds seal of approval, Keen and his frequent collaborator, Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas W. Sears, soon acquired a network of interrelated and intermarried clients among powerful, New South families in North Carolina and especially in Winston-Salem. In a city of many wealthy families and a group of well-respected architects in

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the 1920s, Keen became the architect of choice for many of the elite. Although his work in Winston-Salem included several large public and institutional buildings, his residential designs dominated his practice. Keen's houses represented the financial and social success of their owners and signaled the move of prominent families from downtown to the suburbs. During the 1920s, Keen designed close to thirty houses in Winston-Salem, and most survive. Given the volume of his commissions in Winston-Salem, Keen briefly moved his family and established an office there in 1923. However, by the following year, the family had returned to Philadelphia. In order to maintain his prolific practice in Winston-Salem, Keen relocated his draftsman, William Roy Wallace, to the city. After 1927, Wallace remained in Winston-Salem, and after Keen's death in 1931, he, himself, designed countless quality houses in Winston-Salem and elsewhere for many years (Smith, Book Proposal; Smith, Database of Keen Houses; Pezzoni, National Register nomination for Eltham Manor, 8.10).

Some of the houses that Charles Barton Keen designed in Winston-Salem, especially for the nieces of R. J. Reynolds – Senah Critz Kent, Nancy Critz O'Hanlon, Mary Critz Follin, and Ruth Critz Gray – displayed such features as stuccoed walls and green-tile roofs that aligned them with Reynolda. Other houses were Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, and Spanish Colonial Revival. Keen designed at least five houses for members of the Hanes family in Winston-Salem, four of which are in close proximity to each other along Stratford Road and across Stratford Road on Georgia Avenue. Their designs vary, but all are fine residences (Smith, Database on Keen Houses).

The Robert M. Hanes House is part of this group of Charles Barton Keen houses. It is strongly expressive of the Georgian Revival style on both exterior and interior. With remarkably few alterations, the house exhibits the high quality of design and craftsmanship characteristic of Keen's work. Nevertheless, Criterion C for architectural significance is not being claimed in this nomination because further comparative study of the large group of Keen-designed residences in Winston-Salem is required.

After Robert Hanes's death in 1959, Mildred Hanes continued to occupy the house until her death in 1971. On July 14, 1971, William N. Reynolds, II, a grandson of tobacco tycoon R. J. Reynolds, purchased the property, which by that time consisted of 2.48 of the original 4.18 acres. The Haneses had previously sold off the rear 1.7 acres, on which they had had a vegetable garden in earlier years, and during the 1970s, that acreage became part of the Warwick Green Road residential development. For more than forty years, the house has remained the Reynolds family home and is now owned by Will Reynolds' widow, Sandra Reid Reynolds (Deed Book 1020, pages 591-595; Deed Book 2860, pages 2536-2538; Forsyth County GIS records). The Reynolds family has preserved the house over the years, making minimal changes. From their perspective, both the house and its garden were well designed and beautiful from the beginning, and they have seen little need to make alterations. They have, however, maintained the house in the best possible physical condition (Author's Interviews with Sandra Reynolds).



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### Landscape Architecture Context

During the Country Place Era of the 1890s to the 1930s in America, many wealthy industrialists built large country estates with architect-designed mansions, a complement of secondary buildings, and elaborate designed gardens. Large suburban homes – especially during the 1920s – were also often accompanied by designed gardens, but on a smaller scale. Most of these gardens were designed by professional landscape architects. As a whole, the gardens were highly eclectic, and the style or approach chosen depended on the interests and desires of the owners and their designers. Many reflected an interest in formal historic gardens, be they Italianate, English, French, or Colonial American, while others expressed the more naturalistic planting compositions associated with the Arts and Crafts aesthetic. Gardens tended to be either formal and revivalistic or informal and naturalistic but, increasingly, they were places where both geometrical lines and painterly flower borders were at home (Rogers, 376, 380).

The original landscaping at the Robert M. Hanes House is believed to have been designed by prominent Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas W. Sears, who frequently worked on projects alongside architect Charles Barton Keen. Sears's landscape plans for the house are not known to exist. However, he designed the landscape plan for the Stratford Place development (where the Hanes House was built) as a whole, and from the 1926 Stratford Place map, it appears that he prepared basic landscaping for the Hanes House as well. In addition, Robert Hanes is included in a list of Sears clients (Hollingsworth). Nevertheless, there is no evidence that Sears designed a formal garden for the house.

In 1937, Hanes commissioned New York landscape architect Ellen Shipman to design a rear garden for his Stratford Road house. Ellen Biddle Shipman (1869-1950) received much of her training through an informal apprenticeship with notable New York architect Charles A. Platt. Subsequently, she worked both independently and with Platt and other architects and landscape architects. Between 1914 and 1946 Shipman designed over 650 gardens, with commissions spanning the United States from Long Island to Seattle and from York Harbor, Maine to New Orleans. Her clients included Fords, Astors, duPonts, Goulds, Huttons, Haneses, Dukes, Grays, and other captains of industry and patrons of the arts. Her best-known commission in North Carolina was her design for the Terrace Garden of the Sarah P. Duke Memorial Gardens at Duke University. She designed the Duke garden the same year she designed the garden for the Robert M. Hanes House. Prominent landscape architect Warren Manning considered Shipman “one of the best, if not the very best, Flower Garden Maker in America.” In 1933, *House and Garden* magazine labeled her the “dean of American women landscape architects.” *House Beautiful* regularly featured her work in its “Gardens in Good Taste” column. And her obituary in *The New York Times* called her “one of the leading

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landscape architects of the United States" (Tankard 3, 197; Duke Museum of Art magazine, 24; Griswold and Weller; *The New York Times*, March 29, 1950).

Shipman was also an active advocate for women in her profession. For over thirty-five years she ran an all-woman office, where she trained many successful designers, and she served as an advisor to the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture for Women in Groton, Massachusetts. In her numerous lectures and interviews, she frequently emphasized the importance of women in the field and articulated her belief that women were crucial to the revival of gardening that brightened the early twentieth century American landscape (Tankard, 4).

Shipman's work in North Carolina began in 1929, when she was sixty years old, with the design of the domestic gardens for the home of Ralph and Dewitt Chatham Hanes, now the Wake Forest University President's House. In addition to her professional association with the Haneses, Shipman struck up a close friendship with them and visited them frequently for the remainder of her life. Through Ralph and Dewitt Hanes, Shipman met other members of the extended Hanes family in North Carolina and gained garden commissions from many of them, including Robert M., James G. and Fred (in Durham) Hanes and Lucy Hanes Chatham (Mrs. Thurmond) – all siblings of Ralph Hanes; Gordon, son of James G. Hanes; P. Huber Hanes and Ruth Hanes Craig, cousins; and Mrs. Hugh Chatham, mother of Dewitt Chatham Hanes. Shipman also designed gardens for several North Carolinians who were not members of the Hanes family, but her particular professional association with the Haneses is striking (Tankard, 153, 197).

Shipman designed a variety of garden types, from formal to wild and from simple to complex. However, she stressed the absolute necessity of a well-defined plan and preferred simplicity of design. Many of her gardens complemented the American Colonial Revival architecture then fashionable. The best of Shipman's designs were characterized by domesticity, intimacy, and romantic seclusion. A strong relationship between house and garden was important to her, and she took an artist's approach to planting. Above all in importance to her, perhaps, was the concept of privacy. Shipman viewed a garden as a private world and a place of beauty that could provide rest and refreshment to its owner. Her gardens were enclosed in some way – otherwise they were just a cultivated area – and included such conventions as the outdoor room, seen especially in garden or tea houses, and secluded spots with seating for reflection and conversation (Tankard, 3-4, 58; *The Winston-Salem Journal*, October 8, 1932; Rogers, 376).

Although there was great variety in Shipman's gardens, a number of features appeared time and time again, though not always within the same garden. Among these were axial layouts with short or long vistas, small lawns, terraces, symmetry or near symmetry, a parterre design, pools in a variety of shapes – long and narrow, round, octagonal, and other – often with more than one in a single garden, walls, wall fountains, pool fountains, pergolas, well-defined paths, multiple levels with stone or brick and sometimes semi-circular steps, dovecotes, garden or tea

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houses, secluded seating areas, low borders, and lots of flowers and flowering trees (Tankard images; inspection of local Shipman gardens).

The garden at the Robert M. Hanes House reflects many of the characteristics of Shipman's design aesthetic. The large, flagstone terrace directly behind the house provides a transition from the house to the garden, which has an axial design with a vista from the terrace to the garden house – its outdoor room. It is nearly symmetrical – the small sitting area on the north path leading from the center lawn keeping it from being entirely symmetrical. It has a long, narrow pool in the center and a small octagonal pool on the terrace. The majority of the garden is on the same level as the terrace, but the west end, where the garden house is located, is elevated. Both stone and brick steps lead to the upper garden, and a brick wall borders it on the north, south, and west. Well-defined paths contribute to the circulation. In all, it achieves a sense of intimacy and privacy. Typically, some of the garden plantings have changed; for example, the low, bordering boxwoods are now large and have overtaken many of the flowering plants. Still, the foundation of Shipman's design – the overall form, the brick and stone walkways, the brick and stone walls, the two pools, the flagstone terrace, and the latticed garden house – remains intact (Shipman Garden Plan).

Ellen Shipman designed eleven gardens of record in Winston-Salem, including the garden at the Robert M. Hanes House (Tankard, 197; Guide to Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman Papers, 1914-1946). *Note: In the Shipman Papers, the garden for Robert M. Hanes is not listed in Winston-Salem, but in Roaring Gap, where, like some other affluent Winston-Salem residents, he had a second home. However, according to Frank Borden Hanes, son of Robert and Mildred Hanes, there was no Shipman garden there; her garden was at the Winston-Salem house. Also, a garden is listed for Philip Hanes, son of Ralph and Dewitt Chatham Hanes. However, that garden is at the home of Mrs. Hugh Gwyn Chatham (Middleton House, NR-2000), which Philip acquired in 1950.*

Of the eleven Shipman gardens, one (for Gordon Hanes) is completely gone, along with the house with which it was associated. Five (for Thurmond Chatham, S. D. Craig, Thomas O. Moore, Kenneth Mountcastle, and Gordon Gray) appear to no longer survive or have been so over-planted as to no longer be recognizable as a Shipman garden. The garden for Mrs. Hugh Gwyn Chatham survives, but it was the smallest and simplest of the gardens – a “spring garden” – on the south side of the house, and judging from its plan, it was never fully built. However, Shipman also designed a site plan for Mrs. Chatham with a long, curving driveway that ends in a circle at the west entrance to the house and a boxwood-lined front walk on the east side of the house that ends with semi-circular brick steps leading to the terraced front lawn. These elements remain.

The remaining four, including the garden at the Robert M. Hanes House, still strongly reflect their Shipman designs, as seen in the extant Shipman plans for two of the gardens and the Shipman rendering for one. These four gardens are all the more significant because of the loss of

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integrity of the other gardens in Winston-Salem. Each is different, but they all possess elements of Shipman's design aesthetic. The 1929 garden for Ralph and Dewitt Chatham Hanes follows a square parterre plan and has two levels, a surrounding brick wall, a semi-circular pool, a wall fountain, and a dovecote. Its semi-circular pergola no longer survives. The undated garden for P. Huber Hanes also exhibits a parterre plan. It has a small, central pool, a wall fountain, a secluded sitting area, and patterned stone and brick paving. Like the garden at the Robert M. Hanes House, its boxwoods are now large. Its tea house no longer survives. The undated garden for James G. Hanes has two levels and a central pool and follows a parterre design. However, its parterre is quite different from those at the other two gardens; its form is semi-circular and its primary paths are radial.

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is defined as Forsyth County Tax Block 1879, Lot 101A, also known as Forsyth County Tax PIN: 6825-27-6157.00. It is illustrated by the shaded parcel numbered 6175 on the accompanying Forsyth County Tax Map, drawn to a scale of 1" = 200'.

#### Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property encompasses a tract of 2.48 acres that constitutes the historic acreage still associated with the Robert M. Hanes House and garden. It excludes the 1.7 acres at the rear of the original 4.18 tract, which has lost its integrity. The Haneses sold off that portion of the property, and in the 1970s it became part of the Warwick Green Road residential development.

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### PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information for #1-5 applies to all nomination photographs:

- 1) Robert M. Hanes House
- 2) Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips
- 4) September 2010
- 5) CD: NCHPO, Raleigh
- 6-7)
  - 1: North Stratford Road setting, view to SW
  - 2: Overall view of house and driveway, view to NW
  - 3: East façade and south elevation, view to NW
  - 4: East façade and north elevation, view to SW
  - 5: Center hall with stair, view to SW
  - 6: Living room, view to SW
  - 7: Library, view to N
  - 8: Detail of girondel in library, view to N
  - 9: Overall view of garden through Palladian window on stair landing, view to W
  - 10: View from upper level of garden to rear of house, view to E
  - 11: Center of garden with pool and secluded sitting area, view to NW
  - 12: Garden house, view to SW
  - 13: Brick path along south side of garden, view to E
  - 14: Terrace with octagonal pool and planter, garage in background, view to N